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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY: USSR

DATE DISTR. 24 MAY 1952

SUBJECT

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RUBENZNOYE Chemical Factory.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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DATE OF

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UERDINGEN,

specialized in stabilizers (or propellants). This was the only factory in Germany working in this field. The main substances with which this plant was concerned were-

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Ethyl chloroformate
Centralite
Diphenylurethane
Akardit
Mollit 41

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This was known as the S.T. plant and employed 200 men. Associated with this plant were two others, the so-called X plant employing 120 men and working on diglycol and also the Z or D.I.P. plant producing dinitrodiphenylamine.

responsible for the operation of both the ST and Z plants was Dr. VIERCK.

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3. [redacted] VIERCK was treated by the Russians as a war criminal, immediately removed and probably executed. This was thought to be a reprisal since VIERCK had discovered a communist cell in one of the labor camps adjoining UERDINGEN Works and several suspects had been executed.

III. TRAIN OF EVENTS AFTER THE CAPITULATION

4. At first the area was occupied by U.S. troops from 19th May 1945 and for about three months subsequently. After this the Russians arrived finding the plant intact. Russian personalities active at this time were:

Col HAYKING) Executive Heads
Col TSUSHKIN)

Lt Col REVOKATOFF - This officer was detailed to supervise KELLER.

TROYANOFF: A civilian official also visited, who was thought to be from the Russian Ministry of Pharmaceuticals

5. The action taken by the Russians before initiating dismantling was to take innumerable photographs and compile exhaustive notes on all details of the plants. Those made other intermediates, but the Russians working there were obviously mainly interested in the stabilizers as such.

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6. Dismantling [redacted] began early in 1946. In charge of the operation was a former Lt.-Col OKS, now a civilian, thought to be the son of a Russian General OKS. OKS was assisted by BRINCKMANN

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Dismantl.

mantling was completed by the beginning of October 1946 and the plant was skillfully packed. [redacted] all the plants of the complex had been consigned to TAMBOV or RUBEZNOYE.

[redacted]
the plant had arrived in a damaged condition and some items appeared to be missing.

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IV. PROGRAMME OF WORK ON COLOURS FOR FILMS

7. For further details of this assignment see below in the section dealing with assignments in RUBEZNOYE.

V. DEPORTATION TO RUSSIA

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[redacted] The arrangement was that each family was allotted a goods truck and their belongings were packed and dispatched by the Russians. The following is a list of the deportees [redacted]

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- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1) Dr FUCHS | Physicist |
| 2) Ing RANK | From the ROTTLEBEN HYDRIERWERK |
| 3) Dr WATKE | Head of the dyers department |
| 4) Dr CARO | D.I.P. plant Works Manager |
| 5) Prof RIECHE | Scientific Head of Research-
Intermediate Products section |
| 6) BRINCKMANN | Works Engineer ST, X and DIP plants |
| 7) Dr SCHUSTER | DEUTSCHE HYDRIERWERK, ROTTLEBEN |
| 8) Dr G HAIL | Essence chemist (perfumes) |
| 9) Dr Wolfgang RICHTER | Research chemist |
| 10) Dr Adolf RICHTER | Water treatment chemist |
| 11) Dr LERMANN | Fur dyeing specialist |
| 12) Dr OHLENDORF | Research chemist in dyes |
| 13) Dr MAIER-BODE | Insecticide specialist |
| 14) Dr HOFMANN | Research worker on dyestuffs |
| 15) Dr ENGELMANN | Plant Manager Chl, benzol and other
plants at WOLFEN |
| 16) Dr THURM | Research chemist - dyestuffs |
| 17) Dr SCHULTZE | Intermediate products department |
| 18) Dr BRODERSEN | Research chemist in detergents, 25X1
and fixatives |

9. The group was conveyed in lorries to a new block of flats.

Although the Germans had elected two representatives to act as spokesmen for them,

the Russians did not recognize them and appointed RIECHE liaison officer.

VI. DUTIES OF THE GERMAN SCIENTISTS AT RUBEZNOYE

10. Generally speaking the German scientists worked as a group on dyes - vat dyeing, anthraquinone derivatives, fur dyeing, and on interpretation of data and instructions previously issued by I.G. and on improvements to existing processes.

KNUCHTELL worked on color films;
 ENGELMANN was concerned with chlorinations;
 SCHUSTER and RANK worked jointly on catalytic oxidation connected with the conversion of naphthalin to phthalic acid and on anthraquinone and B.naphthol processes;
 MAIER-BODE worked on insecticides, having at his disposal a great wealth of documents. His work took him either to an institute in KIEV or VOROSCHILOVGRAD where he went and stayed for a few days; 25X1
 LEHMANN was engaged in fur dyeing and at one point used hydrogen peroxide. This arrived from MOSCOW, the consignment being 15 litres. He was interested in stabilizing this with benzoic acid and called on RIECHE for assistance. 25X1
 the concentration of peroxide was about 3% during this work. 25X1

SPECIAL NOTE: During the period of dismantling of the plant in Germany the German scientists had been asked to prepare colours sufficient for a five-year production programme of colourfilms but on arrival this "peaceful" programme seemed to have been dropped.

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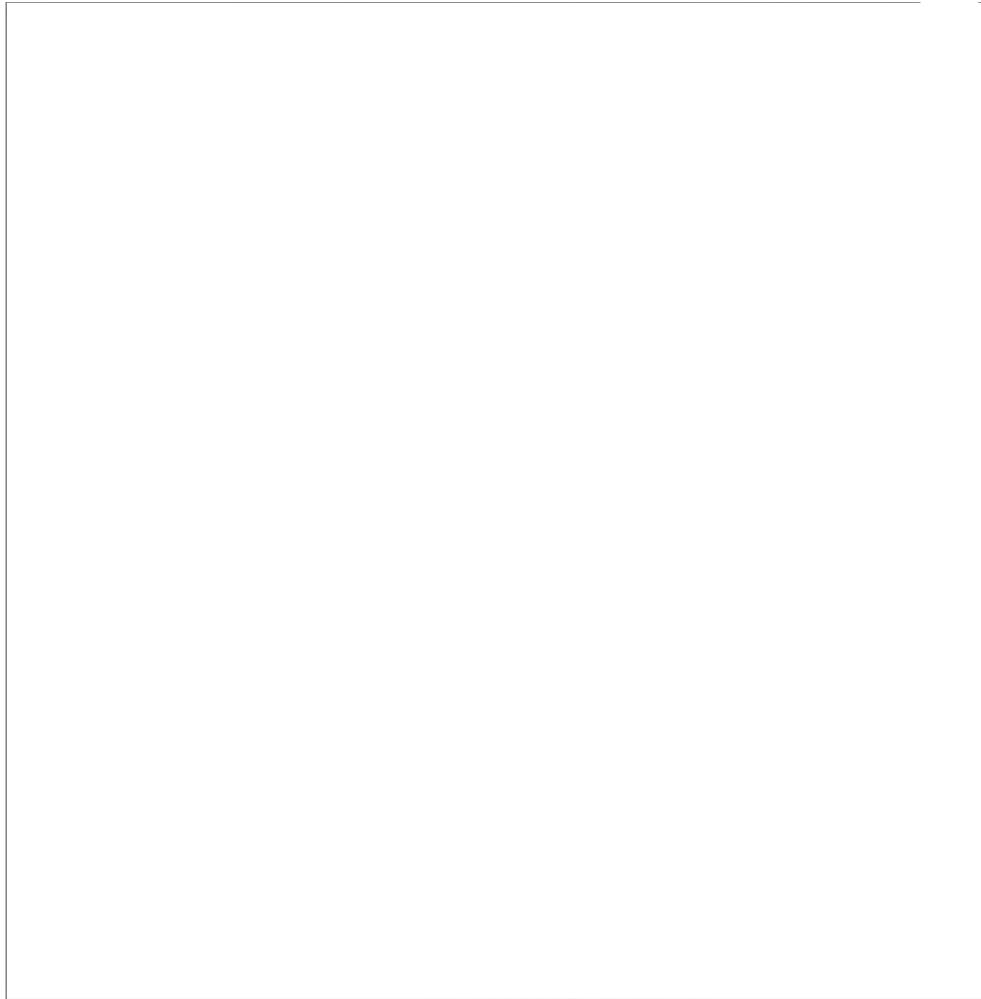
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VIII. PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED AT RUBEZNOYE

12. [redacted] the following [redacted] production at 25X1
RUBEZNOYE:-

Chlorbenzol
 Nitrobenzol
 Dinitrochlorbenzol (for sulphur black)
 Benzic acid
 Nitrophenol
 Aminophenol
 Nitroanisole
 Paranitrophenol
 Oxy-ethyl aminophenol (A fine grain developer)
 Phthallic anhydride
 Anthraquinone - for vat dyes (under construction
 started in 1949, the plant conforming to
 modern German practice.)

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13. This anthraquinone plant was under development by a team from
MOSCOW

[redacted] Also there were produced B.oxyphthalic acid and various naphthols, acetoacetic esters, di-aniside and toluidine. There was also an oxygen plant together with an acid plant which had not been running for some time, and a CO₂ plant in which the gas was produced from limestone. There were two power plants under construction, one in the North

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and the other in the South Works.

IX. STATE OF RUSSIAN CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

14.

While

Russian chemical personnel were well grounded in theory they seemed to lack experience with modern apparatus but were however teachable.

They did not seem to be able to maintain apparatus and 25X1 the arrival of "spectroscopic" apparatus from Germany which rapidly deteriorated because it was placed in a laboratory where it was exposed to acid fumes. There were marked shortages in apparatus of all kinds and of reagents, and the quality of such things as chemical balances, glassware, was very inferior. The German group was forced to make its own indicators.

15. 25X1 the general level of proficiency in the industry seemed to approximate to that of Germany in about 1910 the example of a primitive means of reducing pressure in a line by hand methods which would have been covered by a reducing valve in Germany with the implication (very difficult to believe) that the Russians did not have any reducing valves.

16.

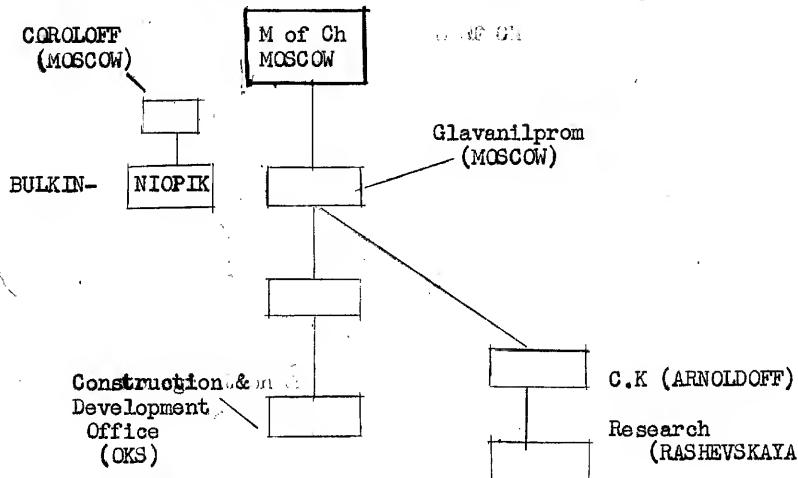
the factories employed 6,000, which was about three times the complement which would be used in an equivalent German factory.

17. In addition to the above there were some Russian specialist such as TSUSHKIN, who had appeared at WOLFEN a film specialist; also Major MUSICH or MUSITS, a leader of a detergents group working in MOSCOW who occasionally visited RUBEZNOYE and worked with BRODERSEN; ARNOLDOV, a chemical engineer production manager in the factories; RASHEVSKAYA, wife of head of the Research Department; BUBIRAKOV, chemical engineer, planning and development engineer.

X. RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORDER OF BATTLE

18. Both the North and South factory at RUBEZNOYE, the former of which 25X1 the ROTE FAHNE WERKE, were operated by Glavanilprom. Also there was an organization known as NIOPIK of which the laboratory in the South Works at which the Germans functioned was a unit. This was known as the VOROSHILOV Laboratory. Further to BULKIN and TROYANOV mentioned above there was a third manager, RHEINFRAHT, who was senior to both of these.

19. The NIOPIK organization was independent of the factory organization and could be regarded as headquarters troops. It was responsible to Prof. CAROLOFF in MOSCOW.

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